

5 SEM TDC DSE PHI (CBCS) 1 (H) I/II

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(Held in January/February, 2022)

PHILOSOPHY

(Discipline Specific Elective)

(For Honours)

Paper : DSE-1

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Paper : DSE-1 (I)

(Philosophy of Vedas and Upaniṣads)

1. Find out the correct answers :

1×8=8

(a) The Vedas are called Śruti/Smṛti.

(b) The Vedas consist of three/four parts.

- (c) The Upaniṣads are the first/last part of the Vedas.
- (d) Ṛṇa is related to performance of duty/ enjoyment of pleasure.
- (e) According to Upaniṣads, Para Brahman/ Apara Brahman is the creator, preserver and destroyer of the universe.
- (f) The Vedas/Upaniṣads are called 'Trayī'.
- (g) The Brāhmaṇas/Mantras deal with the rules and regulations for the performance of the rites and sacrifices.
- (h) The collection of Mantras of the Vedas is called Samhitā/Brāhmaṇas.

2. Write short notes on (any four) :

5×4=20

- (a) Vedic philosophy on nature
- (b) Importance of Upaniṣadic philosophy
- (c) Mokṣa as the final Puruṣārtha
- (d) 'Jagat' as depicted in the Upaniṣadic philosophy
- (e) Concept of Ṛṇa

3. Give an introduction to the Vedas. Do you find any philosophical significance of the Vedas? Give reasons in support of your answer. 5+8=13

Or

Give an account of the philosophy of the Upaniṣads. 13

4. Determine the status of man with reference to Vedic philosophy. 13

Or

Explain the Ṛgvedic concept of deities.

5. Explain Upaniṣadic concept of Brahman as the Ultimate Reality. 13

Or

Discuss the concept of Ātman as depicted in the Upaniṣads.

6. Explain the Vedic concept of Ṛta as both the physical and moral order of the universe.

Or

Discuss the concept of Puruṣārtha as found in Indian philosophy.

Paper : DSE-1 (II)

(Aesthetics)

1. Find out the correct answers : 1×8=8

(a) The term 'Aesthetics' is derived from the Greek/Latin word.

(b) Aesthetics is/is not a branch of philosophy.

(c) Aesthetics deal with good/beauty.

(d) Axiology includes/does not include Aesthetics in its scope.

(e) According to Tolstoy, art is an expression/communication of feeling.

(f) Traditionally art has been defined as skill and knowledge/wealth.

(g) In Indian context, Rasa literally means essence/existence.

(h) According to Bharata, there are eight/nine types of Rasas.

2. Write short notes on : 5×4=20

(a) Aesthetic qualities

(b) Art as symbolic form (Susanne Langer)

(c) Constituents of Rasa

(d) Bharata's Rasas

3. What is Aesthetics? Discuss its nature. 2+11=13

Or

What is Aesthetics? Discuss Aesthetic experience. 2+11=13

4. Define Art. Discuss art as a representation in the light of Plato. 2+11=13

Or

Define Art. Discuss art as a communication. 2+11=13

5. Critically discuss the concept of Rasa from the standpoint of Indian Aesthetics. 13

Or

Whether Rasa is internal or external from Indian context? Explain.

6. How does Bharata try to focus the qualities of the audiences in his Rasa theory?

13

Or

How does Bharata try to establish that Rasa is an interaction between work of art and audience?
